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1225 NEW YORK AVENUE SEVERAL week furgished and cheerful Booms for 719 TWENTY SECOND STREET.-FOR

POR RENT-A NICELY-PURNISHED bouse, ten rooms; fernace, range, tath, but and coldwater; good location. R. M. Halla, decisit first case and coldwater.

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802 AND 804 THIRD STREET'S, E.-FOR and \$13 per month. Key next door. Also, farmithed BOOM'S, second story, front, at MO First street southbeast, First-class locality; near the Castrol.

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THEST-CLASS BLACK DRESS COATS, N. H .- Costly Silk Dress, very cheap.

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PERSONAL.

\$5,000, e2,000, \$1,000, \$500. These and tall security.

M. M. ROHRER.

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Stalkeronts street. the amount.

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I will pay no bills except these I contract in per

MONEY TO LOAN.-420,000, \$10,000, \$5,000, bong time, on first-class sity property. Money to loan on real estate.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.—
Old Dr. DARBY has greater facilities than
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for advice and necidence. Office and Irrus Store
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BOARD OF AUDIT CERTIFICATES Bought for Cash. Northeast corner Fifteenth street and New York avenue, up stairs.

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Cffice: H28 G street northwest, Washington, D. Sep25.

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FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, Chartered by Congress 1825.

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SPECIAL NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN SEE NEW and ELEGANT IRON-FRONT build-

ROOM AND BOARD WANTED BY A GEN-or can furnish it himself; fire and gas, good table; plenty of people no objection; location mear horse rallway. Address, stating terms, &c., "CANE," post differ.

WANTED-RESIDENTS OF GEORGE-TOWN to know the Automatic Table WANTED-EVERY HOUSEKEEPER TO

YV she can buy Bergman's Z-phyr Worsteds, my shade or color, for fifty cents per pound cheaper has elsewhere at PRINCE'S Stamping depote 1009 f street. WANTED—PARTIES ON CAPITOL HILL
1. shider unfurnished, can have them rented by
plating them is our hands. We have a large and
current demand for HOUSES to rent, and owners
of such who may be desirous of reating will find it f such who may be desirous of reating will find to o their advantage to call upon us. HESTER & EVANS, Real Estate Brokers, not-WFMif

In only. New clothing sold at very reasonable prices. Scienced stock of second-hand clothing, very cheap, at JUSTH'S. 819 D street, between Sixth and Seventh northwest. Branch store, 1215 E street, between Twelfth and Thirdenth N.W. Jys

W ANTED-SECONDHAND FURNI-Yf ture, Bedclothes, Second-hand Clothing, and Boots and Bhoes. Will pay the highest cash prices, Orders by mail promptly attended to, by H. COLE-MAN & CO., NO. 888, corner of Tenth street and Pennsylvania avenue.

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FOR SALE - THE OLD AND WELL testablished business house, 314 Secenth st leasons for disposing given by applying at treet northwest. does THUS, E. WAGGAMAN,

POS SALE -AN OLD AND WELL-ESTAB-LISHED BUSINESS HOUSE, Reasons given for disposing of the same and terms by addressing box 28, this office. Belgian Canaries, and a fine specimen of the son Canary, 24 Four-and-a-half street south-between Maryland avenue and Sixth street. -S&Taim

FOR SALE-ONE OF THE MOST STYLISH

10 4 saie, a fine three-story and basement ressed-brick HOUSE, blue rooms, modern in-rovements, No. 96 Thirteenth street northwest, pposite Franklin square, pposite Franklin square, dell-Tu,S,Thit [Star-F,M,W] FOR SALE -A VERY SUPERIOR PAIR

A' of (arriage Hor.es; fine style and serv Apply at Nii Fifteenth street northwest, deb-bt [Star]

We have currently in our hands FOR SALE, the most extended and the fluest line of REAL FSTATE on Capitol Hill, and in structions of unguestioned expedience. HOUSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, gradienting from the structure and colors, and very manual each to one of the structure of the city. Furnished houses to rent.

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No. 110 First street southeast, Capitol Hill.

FOR SALE-ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST

OTS - "ABINGTON PARK" - AT PRI-

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE subscribers have obtained from the Supreme Court of the L'harict of Columbia, holding a special term, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Janes A. Chane, late of Washington city, District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vonchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 8th day of December next: they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand, this 8th day of December, 1874.

MICHAEL CRANE,
deit-Think*

Executors.

WM. HENDERSON, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, Massachusetts avenue, bet. Thirteenth

M. W. GALT, BRO. & CO.

Have this season personally selected abroad with IMPORTED DIRECT the Largest and most Elegant Assortment of

FINE FANCY GOODS, CLOCKS, BRONZFS.
OPERA GLASSES.
EVENING PANS. ENGLISH POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, &c. ever offered to their customers; which, together with an unusually large stock of

Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Fine Plated Ware, They offer at very low prices. Attention is called to their assortment ENGLISH CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS.

No. 439 Seventh street. HOLIDAY PRESENTS

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No. 48 Seventh street, between D and E.

Paintings, engravings, chromos, genuine Dresden perceiain paintings, mottoes, &c., in handsome frames; fine copies of Cari Moller's Holy Family, different sizes, in handsome frames; gits velvet, walnut and fancy frames, the greatest variety in the District: thermometers, handkerchief and glove boxes in Russia leather, boquet holders and fancy articles of foreign manufacture, good goods at fair prices. Orders for paper-hanging, window shades or picture frames punctually filled and salisfaction guaranteed. Gold and silver pisted, tinned, worsted and wire centre pictures, porcelain and brass head nails and rinss. &c. Termscash.

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MR. A. C. GIVAUDAN,
PRACTICAL COOK AND CATEBER,
No. 1823 H street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth. He will furnish, upon the most reasonable
terms. Balls, Dinners, Suppers, Luncies, Weddings, &c., got up in the best style. His long experience and the satisfaction he has always given is a
guarantee to those who may employ him. dec12-2m

A. JOHNS. stenographer and Commissioner of the Court of Claims, 1411 Columbia st. northwest, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL CAMPY MANUFACTORY, OPPOSITE METHOPOLITAN HOTEL.
The finest Candles, Nuts, Fruits, Cakes, and
Sirups always on hand. Goods warranted. Call
and see.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS. THE GRAND RALLY FOR THE FRANK

ING PRIVILEGE. CHINESE IMMIGRATION-SENATOR DAVIS WANTS INFORMATION THAT IS TOO EX-PENSIVE-MR. THURMAN WILL SPEAK ABOUT IT - THE SECOND AUDITOR'S CLERKS AND ASYLUMS FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEERS.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1874. SENATE.
Mr. HAMILTON, of Md., presented additional petitions from citizens of Baltimore, asking the abolition of the tax on friction matches. Committee on Finance.
Mr. WRIGHT, from Committee on Claims, reported favorably House bill for relief of Jno. B. Tyler, of Kentucky.

Mr. HITCHCOCK introduced bill to establish

the Inventors' Institute and Patent Emporium and Patent Manufacturing Company in the District of Columbia. Committee on District of Coperted bill for relief of Alleghany Valley Railroad Company. Passed.

THE CHEW OF THE MODITOR. Mr. SARGENT introduced bill for the relief Admiral J. S. Worden and the officers and Mr. SANGE.NT introduced bill for the relief of Admiral J. S. Worden and the officers and men under his command participating in the attack on the robel ram Merrimac, in March, 1852. Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CHANDLER gave notice that to-morrow he would move to take up the steinboat bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced a bill to provide for the review of the questions of law on findings of fact by the District Courts of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

REDEMPTION OF MUTILATED CURRENCY. On motion of Mr. BOUTWELL, the Commit-tee on Finance was directed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the redemption of mutilated United States currency by postmasters. Mr. HAGER introduced a bill for the protec-tion of the harbor of San Diego. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HARVEY presented a memorial of citizens of Kansas, asking for the passage of the House bill amending the act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Paulic ocean. Reterred to the Committee on Railroads.

IMMIGRATION. On motion of Mr. HAGER, that portion of the President's annual message relating to Chinese mmigration was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with Instructions to report by bit or otherwise a remedy for the crils in con-nection with that subject to which the President calls attention. He also asked for the reference to the committee of the resolutions of the Callrnin Legislature on this subject, and the reso-tion on the same subject submitted by him at the last session.

Mr. CEAGIN called up bill for relief of J. C. Beaument, United States navy, which after some discussion was recommitted to the Committee on Mr.JOHNSTON called up bill removing the po-itical disabilities of Henry Heth, of Virginia.

DEPAULTING GOVERNMENT OFFICERS Mr. DAVIS called up his resolution calling on the President for information as to defaulting lovernment officials. Mr. EDMUNDS thought much of this informa-Mr. EDMUNDS thought much of this informa-tion had already been made public.

3/r. DAVIS said he had been unable to find it.

3/r. SHERMAN said it would involve enor-nous labor and cost to answer this inquiry, with-out any corresponding advantage. It would ne-cessitate the examination, for instance, of the accounts of every postmaster in the United States for the last ten years. There were now bundles and bundles of such documents now printed, and they were of no more use than so much waste paper. paper.
Mr. CONKLING spoke of the case of an officer
of the Government, whom he had known inti-

of the Government, whom he had known inti mately, who was gazetted all over the country a a defaulter to the amount of \$64,000, and when h went to the auditing officers and had his accounts settled the Government was found to owe him Mr. THURMAN said this resolution was not to be whistled down the wind. There was more in it than some Senators thought. But it must be modified, for as it stood now it could not be an-wered in years. He desired to speak further on

The resolution then went over.

RESOLUTIONS, NOTICES, RTC.

Mr. MEBRIMON presented joint resolutions of the Legislature of North Carolina, asking the repeal of the tax on leaf tobacco; also, the repeal of internal revenue laws; also, in favor of the improvement of the Cape Fear river, and the crection of public buildings at Asheville; which were appropriately referred.

Mr. HARVEY gave notice that he would tomorrow call up the House bill to confirm preemption and homestead entries of public lands lands within the limits of railroad grants in cases where such entries have been made undor the regulation of the Land Office. regulation of the Land Office.

Mr. PRATT moved to make the special order for Monday next the House bill amending the act

st. Mr. CHANDDER called up House bill amending and consolidating the laws relating to the security of life on board vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes; which was partially read and laid aside.

Mr. HITCHOUCK introduced a bill extending the provisions of the act to settle certain accounts between the United States and the State of Missisterial and other. States of Missisterial and other. Mr. CARPENTER introduced a bill for the Railroads and Canals.
VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Sen-The CHAIR announced the appointment of Mr. Pease to fill the vacancy in the Committee

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. MAYNARD, of Tenn., offered a resolution for the printing of 2,500 extra copies of the report of the commissioners of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company. Committee on Printing.

TAX ON NATIONAL BANKS. Banking and Currency, reperied adversely on the bill to amend the internal revenue law so as to increase the tax on the circulation of national cent. Placed on the Calendar. Mr. YOUNG, of Ga., from the Committee on relief of certain States and Territories on account of ordnance stores issued during the late civil Mr. HALE, of N. Y., from the Committee on

Printing, reported back the resolution to print 1,000 extra copies of the report of the Commis-sioners of the District of Columbia, Passed, The SPEAKER laid before the House a num-ber of

ENECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, as follows:
From the Secretary of War, transmitting claims of citizens of California and Oregen on account of the Modoc war.
From the Assistant Treasurer of the United at Washington.

From the Secretary of War, transmitting papers in relation to the claim of Sugg Fort, of Robertson county, Tenn.

From the Secretary of Interior, in relation to the removal of the Pawnee Indians from Nebraska to the Indian Territory.

From the Secretary of Interior, transmitting claims for Indian depredations.

Mr. E. R. Hoar, of Mass., having declined service on the committee to make arrangements.

on account of Ill health, Mr. WARD, of N. J., was on account of in search, Mr. want, of N. J., was appointed in his stead.
On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole, Mr. E. H. Rosserre in the chair, and resumed consideration of the

ERGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL APPRO-PRIATION BILL.

Mr. WHEELER, of N. Y., offered an amendment, to reduce the number of clerks in the Second Auditor's office as follows: clerks of class three, from forty to thirty-seven: of class two, from seventy-nine to seventy-three, and of class one, from sixty to forty-five. Mr. W. explained that this motion was in accordance with the notice he gave the other day, and was the first step toward the doing away wich the vast and expensive machinery by which the ASYLUMS FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEERS

ASYLUMS FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEERS
obtained the money for their support. Neither
he nor the Committee on Appropriations had the
least desire to do anything to injure this institution, but they were determined that, under the
act of 1886, the expense was entirely too large.
He explained that the reduction of the clerical
force proposed was of the clerks who were engaged upon the work of ascertaining the cases in
which fines had reverted to the asylum. He proposed to follow this amendment up with propositions which would provide for direct appropriations for the support of the asylum.
The amendment was adopted.
Mr. WHLELLER then offered an amendment
appropriating \$500,000 for the support of the asylums for the next fiscal year. Adopted.
He also offered an amendment to repeal so much
of the act approved March 3, 1865, establishing
the military asylums as provided that all fines,
foreitures and stoppages of pay occurring from the
judgments of courts marshal, should be turned
over to such asylums for their support. The
repeal to take effect after April 1, 1875, and after
that date no clerk shall be employed under the
provisions of said act of 1865, and all money given
to such institutions shall be by specific appropriations, and the managers are required annually

submit estimates of the appropriations annually required.

The amendment was adopted, and Mr. Wheelers congratulated the Committee of the Whole, that it had saved at least one handred thousand dollars for the next year by this action. OFFICIAL POSTAGE.

Mr. MERRIAM, of N. Y., moved to strike out the appropriation of \$100,000 for the purphase of official postage stamps for the Treasury Dopart-ment. In his opinion the whole purpose of this and kindred appropriations was to swell the reve-ennes of the Post Uffice Department, and he thought that the Departments could arrange a system which would prevent these large appro-priations for official stamps.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. G. F. HOAR, of Mass, said that the country was promised a large increase of the revenues of the Post Office Bepartment by reason of the abolition of the iranking privilege. He inquired if it was not a fact that the deficits of the Department had been increased since the frank was abolished. Mr. GARFIELD said he was compelled to adair. GARFIELD said he was compensed to admit that the deficits had increased, and he was compelled to sonfess that the abolition of the frank had not met the anaguine expectations of those who advocated the abolition. But it had been tried in a year of panic, and he hoped it would have a further trial under a Democratic auministration of the House.

RELLET VS. CRESWELL.

Mr. KELLEY, of Ps., advocated the amendment of Mr. Merriam as a prellutinary step toward the restoration of the franking privilege. He had not voted far its ropeal, and whenever the opportunity offered he had voted in the direction of its restoration, because it would restore a right that belonged more to the people than to the members of Congress. He believed that the good effect of the free distribution of such a report us that of the Department of Agriculture more than compensated for any abuses that grew out of the transing privilege. The repeal, he said, was obtained by fraud. Basketsful and barrelsful of memorials, printed at the public expense, and issued at the edict of the Postmaster General, were sent here. The further fraud was the official allegation of the Postmaster General that the repeal would save five million, dollars to the Post Office Department. It has not saved one million, or over one hundred thousand deliars; but it has entailed great expense and inconvenience to the people, and has caused the employment in the Departments of a lot of employees, who have been appropriately called pasters, and who are daily engaged in SLOMMERING ON STAMPS KELLEY VS. CRESWELL.

SLORDERING ON STAMPS and pasting them on books which contained other than printed matter. We asked the restoration of the privilege as a matter of right to the people, and as a praliminary step he hoped the clause

no mag a presiminary step he no set the change rould be stricken out.

Mr. NAYNARD, of Tenn., also advocated the estoration of the privilege, arruing with Mr. inlary that it was of more benefit to the people han to the member of Congress who used the ank. Mr. GARFIELD said this discussion about the Mr. GARTELL said this discussion about the restoration of the frank was all cut of order under this motion, for the appropriation had to be made under the existing law.

Mr. MYERS, of Pa., thought the discussion was in order, because it was a step toward THE RESTORATION OF THE PRANK.

The appropriation was for the next year, and if it was not made the next Congress would be apt to as not made and estore the frank.

Mr. GARFIELD suggested that this was not Mr. GARFIELD suggested that this was not Mr. GARFIELD suggested that this was not the proper way to go about she work. If the frank is to be restored let it be done by the regular passage of an act for that purpose. He did not wish the Republican majority in its last days here to do anything like this by tadiscretion. Mr. MYERS and he would like to have it done at this session, so that the Republican members could have the advantage of it.

The motion to strike out was rejected on a vote by tellers—yeas 71, nays 71. on motion of Mr. GARFIELD, the committee ore. Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., reported a hill to pro-cet all citizens in their civil and political rights. ordered to be printed and recommitted to Judichary Committee.
Mr. COX, of N. Y., introduced a hill to au-thorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to promote the efficiency of teachers in the public schools of the District of Columbia.

At 4 p. m. the House adjourned.

THE DISTRICT IN CONGRESS. The bill providing a new form of government for the District of Columbia was taken up yesterday in the Senate. Mr. Morrill, of Maine, reviewed the reasons

which had governed the committee in reporting this bill, and which were submitted in the report accompanying it.

He argued that the whole object of acquiring this District was for a capital, not to make it a Territory or a State. To Congress was intrasted the sole jurisdiction of the District, and there was no idea that any principle of representation by election should enter into its form of government. The authority of the General Government was the same over this District as over the docks and navy yards. He dissented altogether from the doctrine that this District should have a Delegate in the other House. No Delegate could represent it. It was the ward of Congress. When you authorize representation in Congress you set up at once the foundation of a State, which this Pistrict was not intended to become, but to be isolated cutirely from the States. He then proceeded to discuss the specific provisions this bill, and which were submitted in the reat the medium of what they had ascertained to prevail in other cities.

Mr. Bayard said that he agreed with the Senator from Maine that the people of this Dictrict occupied an anomalous position, different entirely from that of the people of any other portion of the country. He held that great care should be taken by Congress in providing the new government for the District. This bill was so sweeping in its character that it must result in great good or great evil. He new suggested that the bill should go over until after the bolidays in order that Senators might have an opportunity to examine the bill more carefully and consult the views of the public to be affected. And the people of the whole country were much interested in the proposition that the one-mous debt plied up by the missmangement of this District should be put upon them.

Mr. Thurman expressed the opinion that the

Air. Thurman expressed the opinion that the rate of taxation as fixed by the bill was too much. He thought it above the average.

Mr. Morrill said that having explained th's bill, perhaps he might think his duty at an end, and make no opposition to the proposed portponement. But he aid not think it advisable to have the bill postponed until after the holidays, when there will be scarcely two months left. He had no intimation from any one in the District of a desire for the postponement of the bill. It had been reported on the first day of the session, and there had been an abundant opportunity for all to "xamine it. In reply to Mr. Thurman's objection that the rate of taxision was too high, he said that the people of this District could not expect the Government to stand behind their great debt, and not pay a reasonable sum thomselves; and he did think the rate which had been fixed was, under the circumstances, quite reasonable,

debt, and not pay a reasonable sum themselves; and he did think the rate which had been fixed was, under the circumstances, quite reasonable, and it was only fixed for this year, and could be changed next year. He hoped the bill would not be postponed beyond to-day.

Alt. Bayard repeated that he thought that this bill should go over and have a more careful consideration than Senators seemed disposed to give it now. The very verbosity of this bill is a proof that it needed examination. In a mere cursory examination he had seen in one place where a done lines could have been much better put in one. He asked for an opportunity for the people of this District to be heard in a matter where their interests were so much atstake. He aliuded to the burdens which had been imposed upon the tax payers, and he thought they should have some voice in settling how much of their property was to be taken from them in taxation.

Mr. Morrill said no complaints had come to his ears from the taxpayers that the bill fixed too high a tax upon them. He believed now that this bill met the approval of the substantia, tax paying, business portion of this community. This was a bill for the protection of the people of this District. It is in the interest of honest government, and, in my judgment, will relieve the people of this District from the oppression under which they have been suffering.

Mr. Thurman moved to strike out the word "regents" wherever it occurred, and insert "commissioners."

Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, said, as a membe Air. Hamilton, of Maryland, said, as a member of the committee which reported the bill, he was willing to accept any reasonable amendment, All that was sesired was a good government, and one that would be creditable to the people of the United States. If the bill was postponed until after the holidays it would be antagonized by appropriation bills and other bills of importance, and he hoped that now, when there was not much other business before the Senate, the bill would not be put off. ot be put off.

The bill was then laid over, by unanimous con-

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Mr. Cannon, of Ill., moved to reduce the appropriation for salaries of five members of the Hoard of Health from ten thousand dollars to five thousand dollars. He said his reason for this was that by the law of last February the salaries of all officers of the District were reduced and a percentage was allowed on their salaries. He docteded that the officers of the Board of Health came under the operation of that act.

Mr. Garfield said he thought these gentlemen were United States officers.

Mr. Fort, of Ill., moved to amend by reducing the number of members of the board to three.

Mr. Ohlpman, of D. O., said that would be in violation of existing law, which provided for five members. will company of M. and the provided for five members.

Mr. Fort said he did not propose to change the law, but to appropriate for three only.

The Chair ruled the amendment in order.

Mr. Wilber, of N. Y., hoped the board would not be disturbed. He thought it one of the most efficient in the United States.

Mr. Randall, of Pa., doubted its efficiency, and thought the records would show it to be one of the most extravagant boards in the sountry.

Mr. Fort's amendment was rejected.

SCIENCE FOR SCHOOL TRACHERS. viding that the Commissioners of the Districtor Columbia are authorized to expend from out of the revenue of said District a sum not exceeding 600 in each fiscal year for the scientific instruc-tion of the teachers of the public schools of said District, but said expenditure shall first require the approval of the president of the Board of School Trustees and of the superintendent of school for said District, CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

TEXT OF THE NEW CIVIL RIGHTS

BILL. THE FORT SUGG BUSINESS-PACIFIC MAIL LOBBY-THE RECESS FOR HOLIDAY-TEX-RITCRIAL PRINTING-CONFIRMATIONS-

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS-REDUCTION OF BUSINESS IN UNITED STATES COURTS-MISCELLANEOUS. NAVAL NEWS. Lieutenant Charles W. Christopher, United States navy, has been detached from the United

CONFIRMATIONS. The Senate in executive session yesterday confirmed the nominations of Benjamin H. Franklin as collector of internal revenue for the First distriet of North Carolina, and Robert P. Lytle.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN CAUCUS. A meeting in cancus of Southern Republican members of Congress will be held to-night, at which many questions of importance will be considered. The meeting will be one of extraordinary interest in view of the fact that it will be the first representative Republican assemblage from the South since the November elections. OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE MONITOR. Senator Sargent yesterday introduced a bill for the relief of Rear Admiral Worden and the officers and crew of the United States steamer Monitor who participated in the action with the rebel iron-clad Merrimac, on the 9th day of March, 1862. The bill provides for the payment of such a sum as shall be duly found to have been exceeding \$200,060. This is considerably less than the amount prayed for by the parties into

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS. The following revenue appointments were made yesterday:

Storekeepers-John D. Parmley, LeRoy K. Minor, Joel H. Wicker, and Geo. W. Schnebly, Fifth district of Illinois. Gaugers-Henry H. Miller, Alonzo P. Johnson, leo. Ekins, Jesse Likens and Benj. Babcock, Fifth district of lilmois; Lake P. Schuyler, Eighteenth district of Pennsylvania.

THE DARIEN CANAL. Commander Edward P. Luil, United States navy, appeared before the House Appropriations Committee yesterday morning for the purpose of advocating an appropriation for surveying a route for an inter-cocanic canal route across the Isthmus of Darigs, between Aspinwall and Pansum in the vicinity of the Panama railroad. The owners of the Panama railroad are anxious to have the canal near the line of their road, and for this purpose have offered to take stock in the project to the amount of the total value of their road and its fixtures,

THE HOLIDAY RECESS. It is evident that the tendency to secure the passage of a resolution providing for an early and influence. The Democrats desire to delay the passage of important bills, including appropriation bills and similar Government measures, and with that object in view have exerted themselves to the utmost to retard action. They take advantage of the natural desire of members to return home during the holidays to aid this design, and have entrapped numerous Repub-licans into voting for their scheme. The ulti-mate object is to compel a session on the 4th of March next.

PUBLIC PRINTING FOR THE TERRI-TORIES.
Under the present law the Government Printing Office is required to do all the public printing for the several Territories. Delegate Eikins, of New Mexico, yesterday requested the Appropriation Committee to amend the law, so far as it perallow the printing to be done within it, because of the fact that it is required to be printed in two languages and cannot be done at the Government office. It is the intention of the committee to offer an amendment to the legislative bill providing hereafter that all the public printing of

THE LAWYERS AND THE OLD SYSTEM OF DOING BUSINESS IN THE COURTS. There are a number of lawyers here from ion with the judges of the Supreme Court and the members of the Senate and House Judiciary Committees, about some new legislation looking to the dispatch of business in the United States courts. The Supreme Court of the United States such prospect of being able to come up with it. It is alleged that the district and circuit courts are also behind. The theory of the lawyers is that the courts have outgrown the old system of doing buriness in them, and that some new mode should be adopted. An effort will be made to get through a bill at this session to remedy the diffi-

The House Judiciary Committee has had several meetings for the consideration of the amended civil rights bill, reported to it by the sub-committee-Messrs. Butler, Poland and White. The Democratic members have, in the absence of one or two Republican members, been able to carry the balance of power as regards amendments in such a way as to prevent final action upon it until vesterday, when at a comparatively full meeting of the committee a final bill was adopted. It retains many of the prominent features of the Senate bill, but the penalty attached to the cemetery clause is stricken out. It provides that where schools of equal facilities, capacity, tutilage, length of session, &c., are provided for the blacks, the penalty shall not be enforced. It also provides that penalties shall be alternative and not cumulative; that the party roceeded against shall have the right to ele ivil or criminal proceeding, and one shall act as a bar against the other. The committee directed Mr. Butler to call up as soon as possible the Senate bill now on the House calendar, and offer the new bill as a substitute for it. This, if it senate for its approval before becoming a law.

COURT OF ALABAMA CLAIMS. The case of the whale ship Spendid came up yesterday in the Alabama claims court. The question was as to the right of the owners of the vessel, which had been driven from her fishing grounds in the Arctic ocean by the Confederate cruiser Shenandoah, to be paid for "catch." The United States demurred, on the ground that there could only be a recovery for property setually destroyed. The ciaimants contended that the law provides for two classes of and, second, those which result from a partial loss. That whenever there was proof of actual The case was argued at great length and with marked ability by Hon. R. M. Corwine, on the part of the United States. The court took the case under advisement.

Another important and novel question, as to the right of an English subject (who was at the time of the loss a resident of the United States) to participate in the Geneva award for a loss accruing on an American vessel, will be argued by the same gentlemen in a few days.

THE PACIFIC MAIL LOBBY. The investigation by the Ways and Means Committee into the circumstances connected with the passage of the Pacific mail subsidy was resumed yesterday, but Mr. Irwin was still unable to be present. His attendant physician, Dr. Wm. P. Johnston, stated that his patient was improv-ing, and might be able to submit to a private examination in his rooms. Messrs. Dawes, Kasson and Beck were accordingly appointed a sub-committee to make this private examination, and proceeded to Wormley's for that purpose. They ceeded very far, however, before he began to complain of returning filness, and after the ex-piration of half an hour the sub-committee retired. They were unusually reticent regarding the results of their investigation, but it is sur-mised that Irwin's suddenly recurring illness was occasioned to some extent by the pertinency of heir questions, and that until other witnesses whose names are unknown to the public are summoned, the exact character of those questions

At the return of the sub-committee the full committee reorganized and proceeded with the examination of the books of the company, which had been brought to the committee room in a sealed trunk. The examination developed the existence of the stable, is, showing that Irwin drew upon Stockwell for various sums, amounting is all to \$750,000, pending the passage of the bill; that on the 24th of May, 1872, the sum of \$650,000 was loaned to the brokers in New York city by the company, including the firm of Harriott & Mayes; that on the 7th September following \$550,000 of this latter amount was returned to the company; that the same day President Stockwell drew out \$500,000 and that he caused the same amount to be charged to Oliver Eldredge and Richard B. Irwin, who were then the San Francisco agents of the company. From this

York held half a million dollars pending the passage of the bill, which they returned, and which Mr. Stockwell put in his own pocket, at the same time balancing the books, so far as a portion of the account was concerned, by charging

The committee will meet at 10 o'clock this morning, when Director Hatch, J. E. Morrill, the company's book keeper; F. W. G. Bellows, formerly vice-president; and T. T. Johnson, who, as treasurer pro fem., signed with Bellows the check drawn May 24, 1872, to the order of Irwin, will be called to testify. Unless otherwise arranged, the sub-committee will call upon Irwin at his rooms again at half-past ten; but the hope is expressed that he will be able to be present at the committee room. States steamer Portsmouth and granted sick

TEXT OF GEN. BUTLER'S CIVIL RIGHTS BILL The following is a copy of the substitute for the civil rights bill reported by Mr. Butier, of Mass., and ordered printed, and recommitted to the Judictary Committee:

civil rishts bill reported by Mr. Butier, of Mass., and ordered printed, and recommitted to the Judiclary Committee:

That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theatres and other places of public ammements; and also of common schools and public institutions of learning or henevolence, supported in whole or in part by general taxation, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude: Provided, That if any State, or the proper authorities of any State, having the control of commen schools or other public institutions of learning aforesaid, shall establish and maintain separate schools and institutions giving equal educational advantages, in all respects, for different classes of persons entitled to attend such schools and institutions of learning.

Sec. 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any citizen, except for reasons by law applicable to citizens of every race and color, and regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges in said section enumerated, or by siding or incting such denial, shall for every such offence foriest and pay the sum of \$500 to the person aggreeved thereby, to be recovered in an action for debt, with costs; and shall also for every such offence foriest and pay the sum of \$500 to the person aggreeved thereby, to be recovered in an action for debt, with costs; and shall also for every such offence to deemed aulity of a mistemanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$600 nor more than \$6,000, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year: Provided, That all persons may elect to sue for the penalty a foresaid or to proceed i

spectively.
Sec. 3. That the District and Circuit Courts of Sec. 3. That the District and Circuit Courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offences against and violatious of the provisions of this act, and actions for the penalty given by the preceding section may be prosecuted in the Territorial, District or Circuit Courts of the United States, wherever the defendant may be found, without regard to the other party. And the district attorneys, marshals and deputy marshals of the United States, and commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States with powers of arresting and imprisoning or bailing ofand commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States with powers of arresting and imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, are hereby specially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested and imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States or Territorial court as by law has engineered to define except in respect of the right of action sceraing to the person aggrieved; and such district attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination, as in other cases: Provided, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or deleat any right of civil action accruing to any person, whether by this action or otherwise. And any district attorney who shall wilfully fail to institute and prosecute the processings herein required shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of \$500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action of tell with full costs, and shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misde-

the person aggreeved thereby, to be recovered by an action of debt with full costs, and shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeaner, and be fined not less than one thousand nor more than five thousand dollars; and provided, further, that a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggreed against any such district attorney, or a judgment upon an indictional state of the prosecution respectively.

See, 4. That no citizen possessing other qualifications, which are or may be prescribed by law, shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any court of the United States or of any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of juror, who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not less than \$5,000.

See, 5. That all cases spising under the provisions of this act in the courts of the United States shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States, without regard to the same in controversy, under the same provisions and regulations as are now uprovided by law for the review roversy, under the same provisions and regula-lions as are now provided by law for the review of other causes in said court.

GENERAL BELKNAP ON FORT SUGG. The Secretary of War has transmitted to the House of Representatives, in compliance with a resolution of that body of the 8th instant, the papers relative to the claim of Sugg Fort, of Robinson county, Tenn.

The claim was for \$23,723.50, for flour alleged to

have been taken for army use, from December. 1862, to May, 1863. On the 29th of March, 1873, Gen. Eaton, Con missary General Subsistence, in reply to a note from Hon. Chas. O'Neill, requesting immediate attention to the claim, informs that gentleman that his request cannot be complied with, and refers him to the act of March 3, 1871, establishing claim was barred consideration by the Depart-

nished the following memorandum: Sugg For. Above is the name of a person believed to be from Arkansas, who has a claim pending before the Government, which is understood to be for commissary stores, and which Col. Irwin, chief ongineer of the Texas Pacific railroad, informs Representative John Coburn, of Indiana, is wholly The claim is before the Sonthern Claims Com

The claim is Defore the Sonthern Claims Com-mission, and this memorandoum is, therefore, cir-culated among officers of the Commissary Gen-eral, Quartermaster General and Third Auditor. On the 18th of May, 1874, Gen. Shirsa, Commis-sary General of Subsistence, replies to a request from the Secretary of War that "by letter of March 19, 1872, Charles H. O'Neill, attorney, sub-mitted a claim in favor of Suez-Fort for 2 321 bar. from the Secretary of War that "by letter of March 19, 1872, Charles H. O'Neill, attorney, submitted a ciaim in favor of Sugg Fort for 2,791 barrols of flour at \$8 per barrel, \$23,723.50, alleged to have been taken in Robertson cenuty, Tenn., from December, 1892, to May, 1863, for army user no receipts or vouchers; no officer was designated as the one taking the flour. This claim was returned to O'Neill December 12, 1873, this office declining to act on Tennessec claims presented after March 3, 1871, the date of the act creating the commission of claims."

June 27, Sugg Fort addressed a letter to Gen. Belknap, stating that "the Commissary General has charge of my account and papers for commissary supplies taken and used by the United States troops in the late war. Will you please to do me the kindness to request him to consider and investigate my claim as soon as practicable and much oblige," which was indorsed as follows:
"The Commissary General can examine this claim and report upon it if action thereon is proper and not to the prejudice of other claimants whose papers have been previously filed.

"June 30 General Shiras transmitted the claim

"JUNE 27, 1874. W. W. BELKNAP,
"Screetary," &c.

June 30 General Shiras transmitted the claim
to the Third Auditor, as having been examined
under the third section of the act of July 11, 1804,
with the recommendation that the claimant be
paid in full, and on the same date addressed Hon.
R. R. Butler that the claim had been allowed.
July 8, 1874, Hon. Wm. Lawrence sent to the
Third Auditor the following extracts from a letter dated Washington, July 2, which he says is
from a gentleman who certainly has some opportunity to know something of the claim, and asks
that the attention of the Commissary General be
called to it, adding that the claim was rejected
by the Committee on War Claims:

[Extract.]

(Extract.)

(Extract.)

Washington, July 2, 1874.

The claim of Sugg Fort, which you remember we reported adversely, was yesterday paid in full, amounting to some \$62,700, on recommendation of the Commissary General. You remember how Fort and his friends resisted its reference to the Court of Claims, and well he might. In my judgment there was never presented to Congrass a more outrageously fraudulent claim than this, and the circumstances connected with its being put through the Departments fully justify an examination by Congress or a committee thereof. In spite of the fact that an officer of the Quartermaster General's department, Colonel Invin, who was on duty at Nashville, and knew all about the facts at the time, writes, under date of June 8, 1872, a confidential letter to General Eaton, commissary of subsistence, pronouncing the claim a fraud, and in spite of the fact that other officers on duty there state that the proof other officers on duty there state that the pro-was of the most shadowy character, the claim

ler's statements, and in fine, anything bearing

ler's statements, and in fine, anything bearing on the case."
To this General Shiras replied at considerable length the following day, stating that a re-eramination of the acts of Congress convinced him that there was concurrent jurisdiction, and he consented to take up the case.

The testimony presented was the same as that before the Committee on War Claims, certified by the Clerk of the House. He says he received several calls from Messrs. Fort and Butler, and although he cannot recall with certainty any language to that effect, he was under the impression that the case had not been reached by the committee. He says: "Even without any such language being used, it would never have occurred to me that a claim backed by a member of Congress could be presented to this office when the member knew that an adverse report had been made upon it by a committee of the House." His reasons for allowing the claim are given as follows:

"The evidence of Mr. Fort was clear, although his motives for not receiving vouchers were not those which would watch with business men.

"The evidence of Mr. Fort was clear, although his motives for not receiving vouchers were not those which would weigh with business men. General Mitchell confirmed his testimony, and the case took the form of a confidential matter botween the commanding officer at Nashville and Mr. Fort. Two laborers at the mill corroborated the testimony in a general way, and the miller swore positively to the number of barrels of flour taken, as shown by his books. The character of Mr. Fort was vouched for by very respectable names, and the case seemed clear under the law, as it was not to be supposed but that the flour was distributed by the commanding general for the use of the troops."

As to the letter of Colonel Irwin, he gave it no weight, as the transaction, being a confidential eight, as the transaction, being a confidential ne between the commanding general and Mr. Fort, the officer in charge of transportation would ot have been informed of it.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. Witnesses have been summoned to appear be fore the House Naval Committee to be examined regarding their knowledge of the alleged sale of s naval cadetship by Representative Stowell, of Va., which begins on Friday. Among them are a number of Mr. Stowell's personal and political enemies, including George W. Graham, A. P. Lathrop, John P. Brady, Mr. McGeorge, mail agent on Richmond and Danville railroad, Dr. Beatty, Richmond, Va., and Mr. Webber, claim Judge McClure will deliver the argument or

agent, Washington, D. C. the law side of the case, in behalf of Governor Brooks' claims to be Governor of Arkansas, before the House select committee on Arkansas affairs, at 10 o'clock this morning. It will no doubt prove to be both interesting and convincing. The committee has concluded taking testi-Representatives Page and Luttrell, of Cali-

forma, made arguments before the House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday in behalf of immediate action to prohibit the importation of Chinese prostitutes. The committee will soon prepare a bill to accomplish this object, in accordance with the recommendations of the President's

enue Bureau, explained to the Appropriation Committee yesterday his reasons for requiring additional clerical labor.

Commissioner Lowe appeared before the House Appropriation Committee yesterday and argued in support of an appropriation for the Tehaunt pec canal across the 1sthmus of Darien.

NEWS FROM OTHER LANDS.

GREAT BRITAIN SIX INCHES OF SNOW IN LONDON. London, Dec. 18.—A snow storm set in here early this morning, and at this hour, 12:36 p. m., the ground is covered to the depth of six inches, rendering travel by vehicles and pedestrians dif-ficult. It is still snowing. A heavy gale is blow-

ing off the coast of Great Britain to-day. THE STORM ON THE BAY OF BISCAY LONDON, Dec. 17, 5:30 a. m.—A special from Santander to the *Times* says the storm which has been raging in the Bay of Biscay several days continues unabated. Many boars and over mails have been received there for eight days.

GERMANY. WHAT YON ARNIM WILL DO. BERLIN, Dec. 16.—If Count Von Arnim should be found guilty he will appeal to the Kammergericht, the Brandenburg Court of Appeals. It is already hinted that if he is convicted he will be pardoned at Price Hismarck's request.

THE DIGNITY OF THE RESCRIPTAGE. amendment to the Constitution is necessary to prevent the arrest of members during a session.

THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION. The German commission to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia has been appointed. Dr. Jacobi, director of the section of commerces and industry in the Ministry of Commerce, is president of the commission, whose headquarters

PAILURE OF A UNION OF THE CENTRES. Pauls Dec. 16 .- The Assembly committee of

placing the constitutional bills on the orders of The proposal from the Left Centre to give priority to Ventaron's bill was rejected.

A motion was then made by the Right Centre to place the bill for the organization of the secnd chamber first, and it was adopted. These proceedings show that all efforts to unite the two Centres have failed.

BURNING OF AN AMERICAN SHIP. SHANGHAI, Dec. 16 .- The American ship Ho atio, which arrived here on the 2d instant from

BRIEF TELEGRAMS. The Masonic Grand Lodge of Virginia has elected the following officers: Grand Master, Gen. W. B. Taliaferro, of Gloucester; Deputy Grand Master, Judge Richard Parker, Winche ter; Senior Grand Warden, Judge R. B. Well-ford, jr., Richmond; Junior Grand Warden, P. S. Coles, Charlottesville: Grand Treasurer, T. U. of age, and has held this office sixty-four years. Deputy Grand Secretary, W. B. Isaacs, Rich-mond; Senior Grand Deacon, B. M. Page, Abingdon: Junior Grand Deacon, M. B. Carrington Columbia, Richmond; Grand Pursivant, J. E. Riddick, Richmond; Grand Tiler, Thos. Angel, Richmond: Grand Chaplain, Geo. W. Dane, Dan ille. Grand Master W. H. Lambert declines :

re-election. egan the actual transfer of through freight from the steamship piers to the depots of the railroads connecting with the interior yesterday. The new civil service rules for the Boston cus-

om-house were put into operation yesterday. At Omaha, on Tuesday, about four inches of snow fell. The storm extended west as far as North Platte. The Nebraska State Relief Society has been

been informed that the express companies lead-ing into New York, and the railroad companies leading to Chicago and Omaha, have granted free transportation to the society. The survivors of the First cavalry brigade terday at Augusta, Ga. A temporary organization was effected and Gen. M.C. Butler, of South Carolina, elected chairman. A cavalry battalion of five companies escorted the veterans, making an imposing parade, through the streets. There was a tournament at the fair grounds. Gen. Wade Hampton will deliver an address at the operahouse to-night. There will be another parade to morrow, and the festivities will wind up with a grand ball. Admiral Semmes lectures there on Friday night on the cruise of the Alabama for

A \$20,000 fire occurred in Danville, Va., Tues-day night, destroying the tobacco establishment of E. F. Acree, Hancock & Pace. insurance,

\$12,000. Dispatches from Forest City, Ark., state tha yesterday morning, including the telegraph office, and it is impossible as yet to obtain particulars. Since the recent fire in that portion of the place

een confined to the south side. A fire in Main street, Bangor, Me., Tuesday night, destroyed nine stores and Larriman's

The loss by the Plympton and Wareham street as known, \$141,000. The losses by the Charles own fire aggregate \$145,000; insurance, \$50,000. Further investigation of the fire at Charleston, S. C., shows that not exceeding twenty-two hun-dred bales of cotton were burned in the fire on Tuesday. The entire less of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company will not

exceed \$25,000. A large mill on Warehouse Point, Hartford, Conn., eccupied by the Leonard Silk Company and the Chapin Barber Silk Company, was totally two hundred hands were employed in it. The two nundred manis were employed in it. Interest total less is \$200,000; insurance, \$55,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The gas works of the factory supplied the village also, and the fire left the inhabitants in darkness. The less is a severe one to the village as well as to the owners of

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

SNOW FALLING IN LONDON AND ON THE NORTH PLATTE.

THE CUBAN PRESS ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE-TROUBLES IN MEXICO-RELIG-ION WANTED IN THE CONSTITUTION-

REUNION OF SOUTHERN CAVALRY-REC-OND OF FIRE AND CRIME. HAVANA, Dec. 16 .- The message of President Grant is generally discussed without excitement by the people, who do not attach much importonce to the allusions te Spain and Cuba. The authorities give no sign of their opinion, but the journals have lengthy editorials, which, while they are not considered to reflect the sentiments of the people in general, they may suit the views of the parties they respectively represent. The Voz de Cuba savs, "The silence observed on Spanish affairs by the German Emperor in his speech to the Reichstag is amply compensated for in President Grant's message. It is a noticeable coincidence that, while the United States aspires to supremacy in America, and Germany to sopremacy in Europe, both are anxious to

meddle with the internal affairs of Spain. "Aside from the desire these nations have to have peace in Spain, her affairs cannot interest them so much as ourselves, and we must view their efforts with suspicion. Russia imposed nince on Germany. make Grant silent. As for the insurrection here, on the strength and duration of which the President lays stress, it is less powerful now than it was at the beginning, and its endurance fails to give it any significa We doubt if any Power will interfere in Sp: a affairs, at least in Cuba, but should they attempt intervention we are pre-

pared to repel." The Diario, in " article moderate in tone, says: "There is no long in the message to cause alarm to the most lamid. The present condition of affairs is not to be compared with that of last year. There has been some excitement in the gold market over reports about the message, to which we attribute the rise of eight per cent. premium." Referring to the military situation the Digrie declares that "affairs have improved in in the Eastern department, while they show no department, owing to the continuous rains and many thousands of sick in the army. As for the rebels, only about a dozen of their original lead-ers remain. Others are dead or have left the island. Their army numbers from 50,000 to

60,000 men, a large majority of whom are negroos and Chinamen. "The leaders hold out for the sake of the power they enjoy, regarding it as compensation for their troubles. The negroes refuse to surrender, because they mistakenly believe that they will be reduced to their former condition of slavery if they give up." The Diario concludes: "For-eign nations can, but will not, intexfere in the internal affairs of the island. If the duration of a war is a good reason for intervention then for-eign Powers ought to have interiered in the United States to stop the war with the Indians, which has lasted much longer than ours, and is not yet ended."

INTERVENTION OF AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN. San Francisco, Dec. is.—The steamship New-bern brings some information concerning the trouble between foreigners and natives at La

Paz, Mexico.

When the United States steamer Saranac arrived at La Paz a story came out that Brooks, the superintendent of the mine at Quinto, who had asked for the presence of a vessel-of-war on the ground that the troops only awaited an ex-cuse to attack and sack his hastenda, had really been accused of selling damaged flour to his men, An examination was ordered by the judge of the district and damaged flour was found in the store, when the matter was referred to a higher court. After the Saranac's arrival a gang o men, hea

Jose of \$10,000. In consequence of a rumor that a project was on oot to rob Trunto and La Paz, the garrison was strengthened and additional troops were placed at the disposal of Brooks. The next deve and Brooks' forces. Hostilities were only prevented by the intervention of Captain Queen, of the Saranac, and an amicable understanding be-

tween all parties was finally reached, MRS. MOSHER KNOWS NOTHING OF HIM, NEW YORK, Dec. 16 .- A morning paper says Superintendent Walling has seen Mrs. Mosher.

Superintendent Walling to-day instructed the Police Captains to keep a sharp lookout for any child resembling the missing Charlie Ross, as it is probable the boy is hidden in this city. Some on their track. A dispatch was read to-day from the detective by Superintendent Walling to the effect that the child was not with the parties. The superintendent is positive that Mosher did not communicate with his wife by letter as the

was under severe illness, both in Philadelphia and here after the child was stolen. THE CHESTER (ILL.) BOY NOT CHARLIE HOSS. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.-James M. Ross, who went to Chester, Illinois, to investigate the child there, sends word to-day that it is not Charlie,

UNION OF CHURCH AND STATE DEMANDED. Boaron, Dec. 16 .- A convention of the New England friends of the movement to secure a re-United States met here to-night. Between two and three hundred delegates were present. Chas. G. Nazro was elected president. Among the vice presidents are Judge E. H. Bennet, of Boston University; Drs. Webb and Miner, President Cummings, of Wesleyan University, and Dr. Dorus Clarke. Addresses were made by the president and Secretary McAllister. Resolutions calling for the recognition in the Constitution of a connection between our Government and Chris-

tianity were discussed, and will be acted upon IMPORTANT DECISION IN ADMIRALTY. Boston, Dec. 16.—The United States District Court, Judge Lowell, gave a decision in the cases of the United States against the brig Mary Celeste and the schooner Sylvia W. Swasey. The proceedings were brought under information filed by the district attorney, alleging that the vessels were of American build, and during the late war were transferred to British owners, but subsequently the vessels were sold to American owners, and they took out new papers of registration, swearing therein that the vessels were of foreign registers, and that they had been wrecked in American waters. The court finds that the law has been violated, and condemns

STATE LOSS BY THE FAILURE OF STOD DARD BROS.
LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 18.—A rumor has prevailed on the streets for several days that the State had on deposit at Stoddard's bank at the time of suspension a large sum of money. A committee was ter, and to-day they made their report, by which it appears the State had \$25,000 in currency and \$22,000 in State scrip in the bank at the time of suspension. The money was left at the bank by the county collector, and the deputy treasure

This afternoon the counsel for the State obtained an order from the Chancery Court app ing a receiver to take charge of the bank and the property of the firm. SCHOOLS THAT WON'T MIX. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16 .- The pupils of the Boys' High School to-day refused to silow col-ored boys to enter the school-house. The pupils having been informed that the superintendent could settle the question and prevent the admisaion of colored boys, they appointed a committee to call upon him. The superintendent stated that he was only the executive officer, that the whole matter was in the hands of the school

board, and that he believed the board was controlled by the general school law, which made ITEMS FROM NEW YORK. The amount of specie shipped yesterday was \$738,111; of which \$700,000 is gold coin. James Burke, convicted of mayhem, in having pitten off a man's ear, has been sentenced to fifteen years' hard labor in the State prison. A schooner, supposed to have been the Robert

Pettis, from Virginia for Providence, with oysters, unk in Narragansett bay on Menday night, The crew, consisting of five persons, perished. The New York City Mission and Tract Society held its annual meeting yesterday and elected RECORD OF CRIME. Gov. Hartranft has signed the warrant for the execution of Samuel Beighley, in Westmoreland.

county, Pa., on the mith of January next for the murder of Joseph Kerr.

Jacob Becker, a saloon keeper, was shot and killed last night at Waterbury, Conn., by Wm.